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AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1780.

The House resumed the second reading of the Bill intituled, An Act to compel the settlement of the public Accounts, and the same being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time published for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *to compel the settlement of the public Accounts.*

WHEREAS, in the course of the present contest between the inhabitants of the United States of America and Great-Britain, very large and just expenditures and advances of public money have been made by the good people of Pennsylvania, in the common cause; and whereas many of the persons to whom such advances of money have been made, regardless of the public welfare, as well as their own credit and character, have refused or neglected, and do still refuse or neglect to exhibit their accounts and vouchers, and to settle their accounts, notwithstanding the opportunity which has been given, and the repeated calls which have been made upon such defaulters, by the Auditors appointed and authorised in and by an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, intituled, "An Act for settling the Accounts of the late Committee and Council of Safety," passed on the second day of September, which was in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight; and a supplement to the said Act, passed on the fifth day of December following; and a further supplement to the said Act, passed on the thirty-first day of March last, whereby the said Auditors were also authorised to audit, adjust and settle the accounts of the late Navy-Board, and Board of War of this State, and such other accounts as may be intimately connected with the same.

And whereas divers of the said defaulters, who ought to have attended upon and accounted with the Committees of Accounts of the Assemblies of this Commonwealth, or one of the said Committees, tho' such persons have been frequently called on by the Committee of Accounts for the time being to appear before such Committee, and to exhibit their accounts and vouchers, in order that their several accounts might be adjusted and settled, have refused or neglected to appear before the said Committee, or to exhibit their accounts and vouchers, and have their several accounts settled as aforesaid: And whereas it is highly necessary, as well for ascertaining and settling the account of the expenditures made as aforesaid by Pennsylvania, before the revolution and since, at the request and for the account of the Honorable Congress of the United States of America, as the accounts of the special exertions of Pennsylvania in the common cause, in order to satisfy the good people of this State of the proper and just application of the public treasure, and of the necessity of submitting to the heavy taxes which have been laid upon them: In order therefore to compel the defaulters aforesaid, and every of them, and all others to whom the public monies of Pennsylvania may have been advanced, either before the revolution or since, or who may be otherwise possessed thereof, and who ought to account for the same, to appear before the Auditors appointed, or to be appointed, by or in pursuance of this Act, to attend the said Auditors, and produce their accounts and vouchers, and settle their said accounts, and pay over to the Treasurer of this State the balances which may be respectively due to the Commonwealth from such defaulters;

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That

are hereby appointed Auditors, with full power to collect, audit, liquidate, adjust and settle the accounts of the late Committee of Safety, of the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania, who ceased to act in the month of March, which was in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred seventy and seven, and all others which ought to have been settled before the Auditors appointed by or in pursuance of the acts aforesaid, and have not been finally settled and adjusted, and the accounts of such defaulters as aforesaid who were accountable before the Committee of Accounts of any former House of Assembly, and the accounts of all such persons who ought to settle their accounts with the present Committee of Accounts, or other Committee of the present Assembly, and shall fail so to settle their several accounts before the dissolution of the present Assembly, and in any case wherein it shall appear that a balance of monies shall be due by any such person or persons to this Commonwealth, the said Auditors, or any of them, shall direct that payment thereof be made to the Treasurer of this State; and the certificate of the said Auditors, or any of them, shall be conclusive evidence in an action of debt at the suit of the Commonwealth, against any person or persons, of the sum of money which such person or persons owe or may be indebted to the Commonwealth, and no set-off or deduction from the same shall be admitted; and in case any person or persons, his, her or their heirs, executors or administrators, to whom the monies of this State have been advanced, or to whose hands such monies have or may come, and who are or may be accountable for the same before the said Auditors, shall upon the final settlement of his, her or their accounts, satisfy the said Auditors, or any of them, that there is a balance of money due to such person or persons from the Commonwealth, the said Auditors shall make an order for the same on the said Treasurer, payable to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, which order the said Treasurer is hereby directed to pay.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Auditors, or any of them, are hereby directed and empowered to open an office in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of regularly receiving, auditing and settling the said accounts, and may hire and employ skillful Accountants or Clerks to assist them in the business hereby committed to them, and allow to such Accountants and Clerks suitable compensations for their services. And the said Auditors shall give public notice of their appointment, and of the place where the said office shall be kept, by advertisements inserted in some News-paper printed in the said city, and by like advertisements to be read in the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held for the said city and the several counties of the State, requiring all persons who ought to account before the said Auditors to attend at the said office, or elsewhere, as is herein-after provided, and produce their accounts and vouchers, and other evidence necessary to support and ascertain the same, and that all such defaulters do attend the said Auditors, and comply with the directions of this Act, under the pains and disabilities therein provided. And the Justices of the Peace in the said several Courts of General Quarter Sessions shall cause this Act to be read aloud in the said Courts, in order that the same may be more generally known.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Auditors shall be, and are hereby authorized to purchase and prepare proper and sufficient books, in which they shall enter all accounts by them settled, therein carefully distinguishing and separating all such accounts and charges as are the proper accounts and charges of this State, from such as belong to the account of the United States of America, or any of them.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if it shall appear to the Supreme Executive Council of this State, to be useful for the advancement of this necessary business, and the ease of persons accountable before the said Auditors, who reside at a great distance from the said city, the said Council may direct the said Auditors to give their attendance at some one place, within this State, on the western side of the river Susquehanna, and at two several places, other than the said city, eastward of the said river, for such length of time as shall be judged suitable, for the purpose of receiving, adjusting and settling the accounts of such persons, who dwelt remote from the said city; due notice of the same being first given by advertisement in some News-paper printed in said city, and in the Courts of General Quarter Sessions, as aforesaid.

And the better to enable the said Auditors to obtain a full and certain knowledge of the accounts directed to be settled by them as aforesaid, and to make a speedy as well as just settlement thereof,

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Auditors, or any of them, as often as there shall be occasion, to call before them, by subpœna or summons, and in case of contempt to issue a writ of attachment, in order to compel the appearance of any person or persons, who is or may be accountable before the said Auditors by virtue of this Act, or who the said Auditors may reasonably suppose is or are capable of giving evidence or information concerning the said accounts, or any of them; and the said Auditors or any of them are hereby authorised to examine upon oath or affirmation any person as a witness respecting any such account, which oath or affirmation the said Auditors, or any of them, is hereby empowered to administer; and in case any person or persons on whom such subpœna or summons shall be served, being accountable before the said Auditors, shall refuse to appear, as in such writ shall be expressed and directed, or having appeared before the said Auditors, shall refuse or neglect to exhibit his, her or their accounts, and attend the settlement thereof; or being summoned as a witness, shall neglect or refuse to appear before the said Auditors, at the time and place appointed in and by such subpœna or summons, and shall make default thereupon, or having appeared as aforesaid, shall refuse to make a full disclosure of his, her or their knowledge in the matter depending before the said Auditors; the said Auditors, or any of them, may award an attatchment, and commit such delinquent or delinquents to the common goal of the county, there to be holden till such person or persons shall submit to the said Auditors, and comply with the directions of this Act; and all persons who shall be summoned as witnesses by the said Auditors, and every Sheriff, Coroner, or other officer to whom they shall direct their precepts or writs as aforesaid, shall be allowed like fees for their attendance and services, as witnesses summoned to appear in the Inferior Courts of Justice, and Sheriffs, Coroners, and other officers are entitled to in such Courts; such costs, together with the further charges accruing, to be levied on the several delinquents by the said Auditors, or any two of them, by warrant, in like manner as small debts are recoverable.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if upon any subpœna or summons requiring the attendance of any person or persons before the said Auditors as aforesaid, a return be made that such person is not to be found within the proper county, that the said Auditors or any two of them may issue an attachment and proceed thereon as aforesaid, as if such subpœna or summons had been duly served.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, who by virtue of this Act are or shall be accountable before the said Auditors for any sum or sums of money, which have been, or may be, advanced to such person or persons, or for any monies, goods, chattels or effects, which have or may come to the hands or possession of such person or persons, shall for three months after the service of such subpœna or summons as aforesaid, or for three months after demand made in the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the city or county, where such person or persons last abode, for such person or persons to appear before the said Auditors, and exhibit and settle his accounts as aforesaid, refuse or neglect to obey such subpœna, summons or demand, and comply with the directions of this Act, that such person and persons so refusing or neglecting shall be liable to an action of debt or other action, at the suit of the Commonwealth, for the whole of the sum and sums of money, goods, chattels and effects, belonging to the public, which he ought to account for as aforesaid before the said Auditors, and shall be for ever barred of setting off any charge or expenditure thereout, and from recovering any satisfaction for any services done for the public; unless the said Auditors, or any of them, shall, before the said term of three months be expired, certify in behalf of such person or persons, that it is reasonable that further time be allowed to such person or persons for exhibiting and settling his, her or their accounts, in which case, upon sufficient security being entered by the party or parties in whose behalf such certificate shall be made, for the whole money or other property unaccounted for by such person or persons, the Supreme Executive Council may, by an entry on their journal, allow of further time as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Auditors shall be and hereby are,

authoriſed to draw on the Treaſurer of this State for ſuch monies as may be neceſſary to purchaſe books, paper, quills and ink, and for office-rent, and for the ſalaries of their Clerk or Clerks, and other neceſſary charges and expences: And in caſe any of the perſons who are hereby appointed Auditors as aforeſaid ſhall refuſe or neglect to Act as ſuch, or in caſe any vacancy ſhall happen in the ſaid board of Auditors by death or otherwiſe, that then and in ſuch caſe, the Supreme Executive Council of this State, in the receſs of the Aſſembly, ſhall fill up the ſame, otherwiſe, the ſame ſhall be filled by vote of the Aſſembly, as often as the ſame ſhall be neceſſary: And each of the ſaid Auditors ſhall be entitled to and receive, for his ſervices in the execution of this Act, the ſum of

for each day which he ſhall attend, on and be employed in auditing and adjuſting the accounts aforeſaid, or ſuch other recompence as the Aſſembly ſhall direct. And the Supreme Executive Council may draw orders on the Treaſurer of this State, payable to the ſaid Auditors ſeverally, for the monies hereby allowed to them.

Provided that nothing herein contained ſhall prevent the ſettlement of the following accounts before the Committee of Accounts appointed annually by the Houſe of Aſſembly, to wit, the ſettlement of accounts with the State Treaſurer, the Treaſurers of the public taxes of each county, the Collectors of the duties of exciſe.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the aforeſaid Act of Aſſembly, intituled "An Act for ſettling the accounts of the late Committee and Council of Safety, with the Supplement, and further Supplement thereto;" and the Act, intituled "An Act to compel certain perſons entruſted with public monies by or for the uſe of this Commonwealth to account for the ſame, and to pay ſuch parts thereof as they ſhall be chargeable with into the State Treaſury," paſſed April 2, 1779, are hereby repealed and made void.

Provided nevertheleſs, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that this repeal ſhall not extend to, or affect any ſettlement of accounts made by the Auditors appointed by or in purſuance of the Acts ſo repealed, or any of them, but the ſame ſhall be as ſufficient, and of like effect, as if the ſame were made and ſettled in purſuance of this Act.

By Capt. Claghan, arrived at Boſton from Gottenburgh, we have the following Advices, viz.

PARIS, September 28.

WE have accounts from Cadiz that as well for ſecrecy ſake as on account of the hot weather, the preparations for the ſiege of Gibraltar are carried on much more by night than by day; 35,000 bombs and near 400 pieces of cannon, have been brought behind the wall of the lines of St. Roch, and as there are but 1000 Gunners, it is ſaid that his Catholic Majeſty will aſk for ſome from France, as well as Engineers. In truth, it is thought the garriſon, which amounts to but 3500 men, will be inſufficient to guard all the poſts, and ſerve upwards of 900 pieces of artillery. Notwithſtanding the vigilance of Don Barcelo ſome veſſels have found means to get into Gibraltar with proviſions; however that Commander has taken ſeveral Portugueſe veſſels laden with proviſions, on board one of which were ſome Engliſh Officers, and diſpatches for the Governor of Gibraltar.

Breſt, Sept. 10. People differ very much whether the Breſt fleet will keep the ſea or not, ſome ſay they will keep it all winter. The Spaniards will not go away as it was thought they would. It is ſaid the Combined Fleets coſt twenty millions per month.

Utrecht, Sept. 23. From Stockholm we hear, that Prince Repnin is expected there to conclude an Aſſociation between the Courts of Peterſburgh, Sweden and Denmark, in order to procure a Peace between England, France and Spain.

Rotterdam, Oct. 6. By accounts, dated Nantz, September 28, we hear a fleet of 57 ſail of French veſſels from Cape Francois are arrived at Breſt, and that the Combined Fleets were ready to ſail with the firſt favourable wind.

LONDON.

Sept. 27. No advices from Gibraltar, it is ſaid, have been received by government later than the 18th of Auguſt, when the blockade was continued as from the beginning; nor had the Spaniſh army or navy been reinforced with any troops or ſhipping, as has been reported here.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 7.

"A peace begins again to be talked of here between this Court and that of England, to which his Catholic Majeſty and the Americans are to be allowed to accede as the preliminary to a ceſſation of hoſtilities, by which American independence will be confirmed. Of this, however, we are certain, that when the articles come on the tapis, which will be during the winter months, no terms will be liſtened to but ſuch as are adequate to the advantages which we have already gained, as well in Europe as the more diſtant quarters of the globe."

Sept. 29. A gentleman who came from Portſmouth yeſterday, ſays, that laſt Sunday he paſſed through the grand fleet at Spithead; that he told 50 ſail of the line, beſides 50 gun ſhips; he alſo ſays, that moſt of the frigates were ſent out on a few days cruize, ſome to lie off Breſt harbour, to watch the motions of the French.

It is ſaid, that the ſailing again of the fleet at Spithead depends entirely on the operations of the combined fleets of France and Spain.

Oct. 1. According to private letters from Holland by the laſt mail, we are aſſured that the States General are in the utmoſt perplexity how to act in this critical conjuncture. Sir Joſeph Yorke had inſiſted upon a categorical anſwer to his laſt memorial, which was very ſpirited, in four days. The States required a month, which was refuſed, and were debating when the poſt came away upon the ſteps proper to be taken.

Lord Sandwich has aſſured a great perſonage, within theſe few days, that he may reſt eaſy reſpecting the home defence, for that he will engage to have 64 ſhips of the line ready to proceed to ſea by the 15th of April next.

An Agent from the Congreſs arrived at the Havannah the 8th of July, and had been inſtrumental in planning an expedition to Weſt Florida, which country has been offered to the Spaniards, as ſome gratuity for their loan of 750,000l. ſterling to the United States. It conſiſts of two frigates, ſeveral privateers and armed veſſels, a regiment of ſoldiers, and a great number of armed people who go there to ſettle.

The laſt letters from Gibraltar, by way of Liſbon, mention, that the blockade of that place was not compleatly formed by ſea, and that they had a communication ſtill with the Barbary coaſt.

Oct. 6. This day a commiſſion was ſigned by his Majeſty in Council for the prorogation of Parliament to Thurſday the 18th day of November; alſo a proclamation for their meeting for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

Oct. 11. This morning a meſſenger arrived at the Admiralty from Falmouth, ſoon after which another was diſpatched to Portſmouth, ſince which it is reported that the combined fleets were a few leagues off the firſt mentioned place.

A ceſſation of arms has been again propoſed on the part of France and the Rebel Colonies, through the mediation of the King of Sardinia, which the Britiſh Cabinet have refuſed to liſten to, unleſs the dependence of America on the parent State be made the ground work of ſuch ceſſation.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Oct. 1

"This morning arrived his Majeſty's frigate Maidſtone, from the Weſt Indies. Admiral Byron is come in her; but nothing new has tranſpired."

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Oct. 7.

"The French frigate, called the Pallas, has juſt entered the Texel, in company with the Engliſh ſhip of war the Serapis, lately taken by Paul Jones, of which he has taken the command, his own ſhip having ſunk ſoon after the action. Capt. Ricot, Commander of the Vengeance, from L'Orient, and an American privateer, named the Alliance, Capt Landas, part of Jones's ſquadron, are alſo arrived, and have brought in with them the Counteſs of Scarborough armed ſhip.

"A letter from Nantz, dated the 28th ult. adviſes, that a convoy of 57 merchant ſhips, from Cape Francois, was juſt arrived at Breſt. This letter adds, the fleet was preparing to put to ſea."

Extract of a letter from Nantz, September 14.

"Captain Simpſon of the Mercury packet-boat ſailed from Boſton on the 4th of Auguſt, and arrived here the 4th of this month. He brings word that a day or two before his departure he was informed by the Commiſſary of Priſoners, (who was then going for New-York with 300 priſoners for an exchange) that he, the Commiſſary, had put into irons and confined in a dungeon, a young Gentleman of good fortune and family, on whom it was determined to proceed in every reſpect, as Captain Cunningham ſhould be treated after his arrival in England."

Extract of a letter from Breſt, September 25.

M. de la Touche Treville's ſquadron will be ready for ſailing in three or four days, and it is thought will ſail as ſoon as her proviſions can be got on board. The grand fleet will be able to depart by the 6th or 7th of next month. It appears decided, that the campaign is finiſhed, and that the Spaniſh ſhips will winter at this port and at Rochfort, in order to be ready in good time the next ſpring."

Extract of a letter from Bergen, September 14.

"The Alliance American privateer, of 36 guns, Capt. Landais, has ſent in here, two days ago, two prizes, viz. the Betſy, Fiſher, from Liverpool to New York; and the Union, Johnſon, from London to Quebec; ſhe has alſo taken three others, which ſhe ſent for France. She only ſailed from L'Orient the 14th of Auguſt."

General Sir Henry Clinton, we hear, is to be exchanged for Lord Cornwallis next year, to take the command in chief of the forces at New-York, and a freſh number of Heſſians and Hanoverians are to be ſent to America.

By ſome papers found on board one of the French cutters that were taken by the Jupiter man of war, ſome diſcoveries have been made relative to the future intended operations of the combined fleets, which were immediately ſent up to the Admiralty for their inſpection.

A Gentleman who came over in the packet-boat with the Dutch mail, ſays, they paſſed through eleven ſail of men of war in full chaſe, and that he ſuppoſed they were in purſuit of Paul Jones; this was laſt Wedneſday.

Oct. 13. There are very few Britiſh or Iriſh ſeamen in the Spaniſh fleet, and no Americans; they are moſtly natives, excepting only a few Genoeſe and Venetians, who meet with every encouragement.

We hear that General Clinton will certainly be recalled by his own deſire; it is thought that General Robertſon will have the chief command in North-America.

Yeſterday, in the afternoon, diſpatches were ſent from the Secretary of State's office to Sir Joſeph Yorke at the Hague; and it is reported that they contain a requeſt to the States General to ſtop Paul Jones, the pirate, and his ſhips, and to deliver him up, that he may be brought to England, and puniſhed according to law.

BOSTON, *December* 30.

Two gentlemen who came paſſengers in Captain Claghan, inform, That they left London the firſt of October; that the combined fleets chaſed the Britiſh into Spithead the beginning of September, and paraded and manœuvred there near three weeks, the Britiſh not daring to venture or hazard an engagement; that the action between Paul Jones and the Serapis, was acknowledged to be the moſt obſtinate and bloody that has been fought during the war, having upwards of 300 killed on both ſides during the engagement; that the Britiſh court had ſent and demanded of the Dutch the prizes taken by Captain Jones and company, and received for anſwer that they would not intermeddle with the affair, being determined to remain neuter.

Jan. 15. Sunday morning laſt, about day break, a fire broke out at the lower ſtore on General Hancock's wharff, which entirely conſumed the ſame, together with the ſails, rigging, &c.—The ſhipping at the wharff were greatly endangered; in particular the new ſhip Protector, which caught on fire ſeveral times, but by the alertneſs of the people, notwithſtanding the inclemency of the weather, ſhe and the other veſſels, received but little damage. Some of the Protector's looſe rigging was alſo conſumed. The accident happened by means of ſome fire being left there the night before.

We hear that nine ſail of veſſels were caſt aſhore at Cape Cod in the late ſtorm, the particulars have not come to hand at this publication.

WORCESTER, January 20.

We are informed that ſeveral veſſels that were on this coaſt, in the late ſtorm, were caſt away, and many of their crews periſhed.

Travelling has not been ſo much obſtructed by the ſnow for forty years paſt. Except the great road from Boſton to Hartford, all are filled, and no paſſing without ſnow-ſhoes.

POUGHKEEPSIE, January 31.

Laſt week arrived at Morris-Town, from St. Croix (via New-York) Richard Cruger, Eſq; a gentleman of eminence, and a zealous Advocate for the rights and independence of America.

We hear from New-York, that the enemy are exceedingly anxious for the fate of their fleet, which ſailed for the ſouthward juſt before the late violent gale, being very apprehenſive that they are diſperſed, and many of them caſt on ſhore—and that the adherents to the Britiſh government in that city, appear much mortified at the defeat and diſappointment of all the *infamous* ſchemes which they have adviſed, and deſigned for the enſlaving of a free people.

A Young Healthy Negroe WENCH,

Who can Cook, and do any kind of Houſe-Work,

TO BE SOLD,

BY

COLLINSON READ.

Reading, January 13, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVEN ſeveral tracts of LAND, ſituate in Northumberland county, three thereof on the north-eaſt branch of the river Saſquehanna, above Wyoming, each of them containing 300 acres, and upwards; two thereof in Turbit townſhip, one of which containing 260 acres, and the other 200 acres; one other of them in Auguſta townſhip, containing 127 acres, and the laſt of them in Penn's townſhip, containing 317 acres. For terms apply to PETER MILLER. ‡

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A GOOD plantation, in Sadbury townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 543 acres of good LAND, with the allowance, of which there are 250 cleared, with water almoſt in every field, and about 35 acres of good meadow, the moſt of it watered by a never failing ſtream which riſes on ſaid place, and there may be as much more made, the reſt well timbered; there are three dwelling-houſes and out-houſes, with three orchards, on ſaid place. The terms will be made known on application to JOHN SHARP, living on the premiſes.

February 5, 1780. ¶

To be SOLD by private ſale,

A FRAME BUILDING, 17 feet by 27 feet, one ſtory high, with a loft that will hold two tons and a half of hay, boarded with cedar boards, and ſhingled with the beſt of ſhingles; it has been built ſix years, is ſtrong framed fit for moving. Alſo a good iron vize, and ſome carpenters tools. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL, living in Seventh-ſtreet, near Arch ſtreet, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, ſituate on the South Branch of Rariton river, in Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, 5 miles from Pitts-Town, 12 from Delaware river, 28 from Brunſwick landing, and 30 from Trenton; containing 150 acres, about one half of which is cleared, the remainder wood land, there is about 12 acres of excellent meadow, and ſome more may be made. There is on the premiſes a frame dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a large ſtone barn, a ſtone griſt-mill, 36 by 44 feet, with two pair of ſtones, and two water wheels, the merchant and country bolts, hoiſting works and rolling ſcreen are all in good order, and go by water. Alſo an oyl-mill, built laſt ſummer, 26 by 30 feet, with 16 peſtles, and as many more may be ſet a going with a very ſmall expence: Alſo a ſaw-mill, all which ſaid mills, ſtand on the ſaid South Branch of Rariton, a never failing ſtream of water, which is ſufficient to work the whole at once great part of the year. The ſituation is remarkably healthy and pleaſant, and in a fine part of the country, and particularly ſituated for a ſtore, one having been kept at ſaid place for many years paſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the ſame, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ‖ MAHLON TAYLOR.

IN CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make ſale of the Tickets of the Third Claſs of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the firſt day of March next, and be compleated as ſoon as may be; and that the tickets then unſold be the property and at the riſk of the ſaid States. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Conſequence of the above Reſolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the firſt day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all poſſible expedition until finiſhed. Such perſons therefore as chooſe to become purchaſers are to apply before ſaid date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open laſt night, the SHOP of the ſubſcriber in Front Street, near the Draw-bridge, and the following articles taken out of the CASE, viz. A ſtrait bodied ſilver tankard, weight 31 ounces, with a man's head carved at the bottom of the handle; upwards of thirty pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles; eight pair of knee ditto; one pair ſet ditto; twelve plain gold rings, nine twiſted ditto; three double gilt watch keys; one and a half dozen tea ſpoons (finiſhed) one dozen not quite finiſhed; one pair large ſtone ear bobs; one pin-cuſhion hoop; one ſtock buckle; three and a half pair plain gold ſleeve buttons weight 4 dwt. 18 grs. each pair; one dozen pair plain ſilver ditto, with ſeveral other articles not recollected. Whoever apprehends the thief and goods, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Hundred Dollars for the goods, or in proportion for any part thereof.

JOSEPH LOWNES.

N. B. The buckles, ſpoons, &c. are ſtampt with the maker's mark, J. L.

CAME to plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, ſome time in November, ſix CATTLE, viz. four Steers and two Heifers, one with a bell on. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and them away.

§ JOHN HOOPES, junior.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from an officer in high command, dated Charles-Town, Dec. 19, 1779.

"By the last accounts from Savannah we learn, that the enemy are quiet, and, for the sake of an airing, they have encamped their troops at several plantations, at the distance of ten miles round, the furthest from town are at Abercorn. They are fitting some transports for sea.

"Before this reaches you, you will doubtless hear that the Spaniards have been up the Mississippi, and possessed themselves of the English settlements on that river, and that they made 900 prisoners; that about the beginning of this month they left Havanna with a respectable fleet and 4000 troops, for Pensacola or St. Augustine, perhaps both. This the enemy affect to disbelieve, and are not reinforcing these posts, but hourly expect the troops from New-York."

A privateer brig belonging to St. Augustine, of 16 guns, commanded by Capt. Redmond, is taken and carried into Charles-Town.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, Saturday, February 5, 1780.

WHEREAS sundry persons of the society called Quakers, have represented that divers hardships and oppressions are exercised in the collection of public dues, militia and other fines, by the persons employed in those services: Whereupon, the same being deliberately considered,

Resolved, That this Board doth highly disapprove of all practices, tending unnecessarily to distress and impoverish any inhabitants of this State; and as the laws in force afford a sufficient remedy against all such abuses, this Board doth earnestly recommend to all persons so injured by public officers to avail themselves of the justice of the State, and bring all such offenders to exemplary punishment, being assured of the utmost countenance and assistance of the public authority in so doing.

Resolved, That the several particular cases of complaint arising in the counties of Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks, and enumerated in a paper delivered to the President, be transmitted to the Attorney-General of the State, in order that the same may be prosecuted in the Courts of Justice, if the complaining parties will attend and make the necessary proof.

Resolved, That the collection of public taxes and supporting a competent force to repel the designs of the common enemy are indispensible duties which we owe to ourselves and posterity, and that therefore it is highly incumbent on public authority to execute the necessary laws for these purposes with firmness and resolution, and to support and countenance every officer of government therein, while discharging his office with fidelity and uprightness.

Extract from the Minutes,
TIMOTHY MATLACK, *Secretary.*

*** THE MEMBERS of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are desired to take notice, that the Honourable Assembly of this Commonwealth hath granted them permission to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Society; a Draught has been prepared by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and the Society stands adjourned until this Evening, when it is expected there will be a general attendance of the Members at the University to consider of the same.

Messieurs HALL & SELLERS,

You are requested to publish the following remarks, as they are of a general nature, and may be of use, so far at least as they tend to invalidate an unjust imputation against a neighbour, and as they may refresh the mind with certain principles that ought never to be out of sight. They are submitted to the candour of the public, by their humble servant,

T. C. D.

EVERY ungenerous imputation by the people of one State against a neighbour State, tends to alienate that brotherly affection between them that all good men wish rather to cultivate and improve, for the peace and happiness of United America. The State of Maryland has been charged with having enacted a law, indecently prohibiting its people from relieving this and the other States with wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live-stock, peas, beans, oats or other victuals that they may want. This imputation is founded on a hasty misconstruction of a law of Maryland to prohibit exportation of those articles, in consequence of a recommendation of the Congress.

The wisdom, justice, and good faith of that State, and its attention to the laws of hospitality and good neighbourhood, are too generally known to render it necessary to say aught on these heads.

The case is this:—In July, 1779, the Legislature of Maryland, upon a request of the Congress to that and the other States to enact laws for preventing exportation of provisions, with a view to the more easily and certainly supplying their armies, and to prevent provisions being lost *to America* or thrown into the hands of the enemy, passed a law, entituled an Act to prohibit the exportation of wheat, &c. The motive for making whereof is shortly recited to be, that the exportation of those articles "may at this time be greatly prejudicial *to the United States* of America." Certainly this shews no particular attention to their own State, nothing selfish, no design to abridge the rights of other States; nor does the general purport of the enacting clauses, which are, *all of them*, against exporting, shipping or loading, *on board of any ship or vessel*, shew any desire to prohibit relief to their fellow States, if carried by land, where the danger of the seas and enemies cruizers are avoided.

But, unluckily, there is introduced into the bill a string of expressions,—"export, transport, carry or convey, or cause or procure to be exported, transported, carried, or conveyed out of the State;"—and then is added—"by land or by water." The "by land or by water" serve to stretch out the breathing or measure, although they are otherwise but mere idle sounds, as the insertion of them can add nothing to the sense of the clause; because, if a man is not to export at all, he is not to export by land nor by water.

This expression, however incongruous it may seem to the general purport of the law, together with a proviso, permiting the Governor and Council to allow persons residing in any of the neighbouring States, having lands and raising produce thereon in Maryland, to draw supplies therefrom for their own use, induced a hasty opinion that provisions were not to be suffered to pass over the line into Pennsylvania, &c.—and a clause enabling Naval Officers, Sheriffs, or persons thereto especially authorised by the Governor and Council, to seize all of those commodities that they shall *find laden on board any ship or other vessel*, to the intent to be exported or conveyed out of the State, contrary to the true intent of the Act, afforded pretence for seizing a number of cattle *found on the road*, on the way to this State, (at the time when the Act had but just passed into a law, and was too little known to be well understood) as if those cattle were actually *found on board a ship or other vessel*.

The law under consideration, being made only for the purpose of preventing *prejudice to the United States*, expressly, without at all glancing at any particular interest or view to themselves exclusive of the general good, must be construed accordingly. If provisions are carried out of Maryland *beyond sea*, it is of prejudice to the United Continent, because it loses the use of them, and the armies are less easily supplied. If provisions are carried from Maryland *by sea*, although intended for a neighbouring State, it may be of prejudice to the United Continent. in their not only being lost to the United States, but as they may relieve the enemy;—therefore, the lawmakers judged well that provisions should not be carried at the pleasure of every one *by sea*, although for the relief of a sister State. But what if provisions are carried *inland*, to answer the wants of a neighbour State,—can this be of prejudice to the United States?—They are not lost to America when consumed within the United States:—They cannot, thus carried, fall into the Enemies hands:—the United States are not prejudiced: So far from it, the supplying the wants of one State by another is of advantage to all America; and it is the indispensible *duty* of the States to be mutually assisting of each other: We are but one people, from one end of the continent to the other (I speak only of the United States) though under our respective particular forms of government:—The union, the confederacy, necessarily imply mutual assistance and free intercourse and commerce:—They indeed are express herein.—It is not therefore to be presumed,—it cannot, that one State should intend to prohibit relief to another; and Maryland I am certain would spurn at the thought:—An act of any State to the purpose would be void in itself, as being against the fundamental laws of the union.

As to what is built on the proviso that permits the Governor to allow of the produce of a farm in Maryland being carried to another State for the relief of its owner living there, and his granting permits to them and to purchasers for the Continental service, the proviso is to be so construed that the whole law shall take effect; and then the easy and natural construction is, that though any person may carry provisions from one State to another *by land*, as usual, yet he shall *not carry in ships or other vessels by water*, without such especial permit first obtained: As if one in Carolina or New England has a farm in Maryland, and would draw his provisions from thence, the Governor and Council are to judge when it may be attempted in prudence with less danger of enemies, and to ascertain who are such residents, proprietors, or contractors for the Continental service, to avoid fraudulent pretences and rash adventures, that "may be prejudicial *to the United States.*"

If a person in the Assembly when the law was made should assert the intention of the Legislature was to prevent provisions being at all carried into the neighbouring states—for that permitting provisions to be carried into Delaware, Pennsylvania or Virginia, the intention of the law might be evaded by exporting to foreign countries from thence,—it would be affecting enough to hear of such an imputation by a Legislature, which looks too much like an indecent reflection on the faith and wisdom of a sister state. Should she turn strumpet, it would then be time enough to shew concern for her depravity: But where is the justice, the propriety, wisdom or policy of one state imputing evil to a neighbour upon the ground of suspicion?—The tendency of it would be to affront, and to harden and familiarize her to the idea, until she impudently and without reserve becomes a harlot in the face of all the States. Withall we ought to know that the abuse of sending provisions *out of America* contrary to a resolve of the General Congress of all the States in the Union regularly belongs to that Congress to notice. Suppose, however, for argument sake, the intention of the law, which is for preventing only a particular mischief, would certainly be so evaded, but for the pretended construction first aforementioned:—Is there not a consideration more universal and of infinitely greater importance to be attended to?---Is not the obstructing of an intercourse of dealing and relief to our brethren, bound with us in the same great design of mutual defence, and mutual relief and comfort, entitled to a preference?---This is a fundamental law;---it is the ground of all our friendship and union and force: And is this to give way to a suspicion, or even to a certainty, of a particular law of so much less extent and consideration being evaded! --Think liberally---act liberally---or else you divide, quarrel and cut throats, to the destruction of this fine continent, to which the God of nature has been so bountiful!

If every man concerned in making the law was to assert the intention of the law-makers to be otherwise than what the law imports in itself, could it have any weight? It is to be construed by its own contents. It is published for a rule to all men:—But if this or that man, whether of or not of the Assembly, should set up his dictum of intentions not expressed or included in the law itself, for the rule of mens actions, what confusion and inconvenience would not follow!—Legislatures make laws, it ought to be with great formality and consideration:—Judges and Juries solemnly construe them upon the face of them, by their own contents, and regard not what any members of Parliament say they intended. It would be a miserable thing if these could not express their intentions in the penning a law, so as to be rightly understood, that all men might know clearly how to conduct themselves. In the present case the law, however indifferently penned, is not so very illy expressed but that it may well be construed, when the rules established for expounding laws are observed;—though, off hand, many people may be misled by the inadvertent idle words abovementioned. Statutes are sometimes expounded *against the letter*, to preserve the intent and general purport. The intent and purport of this act of Assembly, plainly, is to prevent "Prejudice to the United States," by provisions being exported by sea, where they may be taken by an enemy or destroyed by storms, or consumed in foreign countries, whereby America would be deprived of what it wants for the use of her armies and other consumption among the United States. It took its rise from a recommendation of Congress, that provisions should be prevented from being carried out of America (the United States): But can it be pretended that Congress recommended, or would permit, an illiberal, unrighteous withholding relief by one State from another! Monstrous thought!

Every man knows that no State can constitutionally enact a law contrary to the spirit of the Union with the other States. This is paramount and supersedes all laws:—One State therefore *cannot prohibit commerce and relief to* any other State---One State cannot prohibit a *free passage and intercourse* to the people of another State, they behaving peaceably and inoffensively,—and if they misbehave, they are no otherwise to be dealt with than as the people of that State are; that is, they are to be adjudged according to the measure of law that is common to all men within such State.

It is said Virginia, on being informed that Maryland had prohibited all exportation of provisions from that state to its neighbours, hastily enacted a law to prohibit exportation from thence to Maryland;---a natural consequence of the supposed first enormity. But Virginia was misinformed;---it was a hasty resentment, owing to the misconstruction above-mentioned. The state of Pennsylvania, on the other hand, passed a law, several months after that of Maryland, pursuant to the application of Congress, which implies a juster construction of the Maryland law; for they, in few and clear well understood expressions, enact that an embargo be laid against provisions being exported *by sea*, for that provisions are scarce *in that as well as the other States:* Yet they do not prohibit provisions being sent to their neighbours out of their own scanty stock. In the penning this law there is none of that circumlocution that tends to confuse and render vague what ought to be simple, plain, and intelligible beyond all doubt or room for cavil! such ought especially all penal laws to be! such ought the Maryland law to have been!

From RIVINGTON's ROYAL GAZETTE.

NEW-YORK, January 29.

On Tuesday night the 25th instant, the Rebel Posts at Elizabeth-Town and Newark were completely surprized and carried off, by different detachments of the King's troops.

Lieut. Col. Buskirk's detachment, consisting of about 120 men from the 1st and 4th battalions of Brigadier General Skinner's brigade, with 12 dragoons, under the command of Lieut. Stuart, moved from Staten Island early in the night, and got into Elizabeth-Town without being discovered, between the hours of ten and eleven; meeting with little resistance, they made prisoners, two Majors, three Captains and 47 privates, amongst whom were five dragoons with their horses, arms, and accoutrements. Few of the Rebels were killed, but several were wounded by the dragoons, although they afterwards escaped.

Major Lumm, of the 44th regiment, marched from Powles-Hook about 8 at night, having under his command the flank companies of that regiment, with detachments from the 42d, Anspach and Hessian corps, in garrison in this city, and passing the Rebel Patroles upon the banks of the Passaic, reached the town of Newark unperceived by the enemy about a quarter of an hour later than Colonel Buskirk's arrival in Elizabeth-Town. Small parties were instantly posted to *ma que* the principal avanues of the town, and Major Lumm seized possession of the Academy, which the rebels had converted into a barrack; a momentary defence being attempted, 7 or 8 of the enemy were killed; the remainder, consisting of thirty four non commissioned officers and private men, were taken prisoners, as were likewise a Rebel Magistrate, remarkable for his persecuting spirit, and another inhabitant.

The Captain who commanded in Newark made his escape; the Lieutenant is said to be killed.

These services were performed without loss.

The following are the names of some of the Rebel Officers, &c. brought to town on Thursday last from Newark—Mr. Joseph Hedden, a Magistrate, and Commissioner for the sale of the Loyalists estates in Jersey; Mr. Robert Neil, an acting Commissary.

From Elizabeth-Town.—Major Eccles, of the 5th Maryland regiment, Capt. Belt, of the 4th regiment, from Prince George County, Mr. B. Smith, son of Mr. Peartree Smith, Major Williamson and his brother.

Fine Post and Pro Patria PAPER,
Wholesale or Retail,
TO BE SOLD, by
WILLIAM HALL,
At the PRINTING OFFICE.

To be SOLD, Wholesale & Retail,
BY
WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
At his store in Market-street, opposite the Indian-King, the following GOODS (for ready money) part lately imported, and part received for sale on *Commissions*, viz.

BLUE, brown and drab broadcloths, brown and green rattinetts, half-thicks and serges, Russia sheeting, Russia ravens duck, yard wide and 7 8ths Irish linens, Britannias, apron wide, 7-8ths and 3-4ths cotton and linen checks, light and dark ground cottons, calicoes and chintzes, corduroy, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, Barcelona, Bandanoe, and silk romall ditto, silk stockings, black and coloured sewing silk, black modes, women's black and white silk mitts, ribbands, cambricks and lawns, striped, figured and plain, black and white cyprus and chain gauzes, book, clow and chain muslins, gauze handkerchiefs, men's and women's white kid gloves, Scotch threads, cotton, thread, worsted and yarn hose, worsted breeches patterns, shoe bindings, cap and apron tapes, table-cloths and napkins, writing paper, pocket-books, ivory and horn combs, a complete assortment of buck, sham-buck, and split-bone knives and forks, single and double bolted pad-locks, assorted, bureau, cup-board, chest, box-case and stock locks, assorted, brass furniture for bureau desks, ditto, brass and Iron desk, cup-board, table, chest, side, butt, H and HL hinges, ditto, brass picture hooks and cloak pins, ditto, shoemakers awl blades and tacks, hand-saw, cross-cut saw, mill-saw, and smith's files, wood screws, screw-pullies, and marking irons, claw hammers assorted, a variety of Barlow and other penknives, cutteau, pistol cap and seal end pocket ditto, scissars, sheers and razors, square and round shoe chapes, fashionable plated and white metal shoe and knee buckles, gilt coat and vest buttons, sleeve buttons, pins and needles, an elegant assortment of blue, white and enamelled china bowls, hyson, green and bohea tea, Muscovado and loaf sugar, coffee, chocolate, rice, allspice, indigo, choice old spirits, West-India rum, &c. &c.

N. B. Said Sitgreaves continues to sell goods on commission as usual.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, will meet in the Library Room, (up ſtairs) in the State-Houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, during the preſent ſitting of the General Aſſembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers will attend in the Committee Room (up ſtairs) in the State-houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the morning, on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, every week, during the ſitting of the General Aſſembly, to examine and ſettle ſuch accompts as ſhall be brought before them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEESTER, jun.
} Committee of Accompts.

TO BE SOLD,

FIVE hundred acres of LAND, on the waters of Cokelamus-creek, in Greenwood townſhip, Cumberland county. Apply to PAUL COX, in Front-ſtreet, three doors below Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ‡

To be LETT, and Entered upon Immediately,

A GOOD TANYARD, in the Northern Liberties. Any perſon inclining to rent it may be ſupplied with a large quantity of BARK and proper Implements now in the Yard.

WANTED, a convenient HOUSE, in a good part of the City for Buſineſs. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ‡

Philadelphia, January 31, 1780.

WAS FOUND, on Friday the 28th inſtant, in the forenoon, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia, One and three quarter yards of Blue watered TABBY. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to JEHOSAPHAT POLK, ſadler, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, proving property, and paying charges, may have it again.

Sadbury Township, Chester County, January, 28, 1780.

TO BE SOLD, by Public Vendue, on Tueſday the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, and may be entered on the 10th of April, That commodious FARM whereon the ſubſcriber now dwells, ſituate in the *Great-Valley*, near M'Clellan's tavern, containing 212 acres with allowance; there are on ſaid Farm a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe, barn, ſtables, a large bearing orchard, containing near 400 fruit trees of different ſorts, 18 acres of meadow made, and more may be made, 100 acres cleared and the reſt well timbered. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes any time before the day of ſale.

ALSO, at ſaid time and place will be Sold, milch-cows, young cattle, hogs, houſhold and kitchen furniture, farming utenſils, wheat and rye in the ground, &c. &c.

¶ JOSEPH HENDERSON.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Cheſnut-Hill, Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 8th of June, 1778, an Apprentice LAD, named JOHN BOUS, in the 17th year of his age, about 4 feet 10 inches high, with ſhort light or ſandy hair; had on when he went away a grey coloured jacket, a brown under ditto, white linen trowſers, a pair of new ſhoes and a white ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecures him in Philadelphia gaol, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by. CHRISTOPHER YEAKLE. *

THE following Articles are Imported for SALE,

By JOHN WOODWARD,

In Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, fronting the river,

IRISH LINENS aſſorted, chiefly fine;
PEPPER; CHINA BOWLS;
And a ſmall aſſortment of
HARDWARE. *

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on Tueſday, the 15th of February next, at five o'clock in the evening,

FIVE acres and 131½ perches of MEADOWS and FLATTS, on Pettey's Iſland, late the eſtate of Michael Baker, deceaſed.

All perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of the above Michal Baker, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to bring in their accounts, and thoſe that are any ways indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to MARY BAKER, Executrix. †

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS;
WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS; and
NEW-ENGLAND PRIMERS;
TO BE SOLD,
Wholeſale or Retail, by
HALL and SELLERS.

Sunbury, December 19, 1779.

WAS committed to my cuſtody four Negroe men, one named JAMES HAYS, 5 feet 10 inches high, talks good Engliſh, and is a ſenſible mannerly fellow, about 23 years of age; another named RICHARD LINCOLN (formerly advertiſed by the name of Pigrpoint) about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, ſeems to have been bred a barber; it is alledged they belong to one Mr. Dorſey, near to Frederick-Town, in Maryland. They were committed in October, 1778, on ſuſpicion of their deſigning to go to the enemy, and were advertiſed in March laſt in Mr. Dunlap's paper. The other two were committed this day, alſo upon ſuſpicion of their going to the enemy; one named WILL, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſtout made, about 28 years of age; the other named BEN, 5 feet 6 inches high, about 35 years of age. They ſay they belonged to a certain Nansfield, at or near Baltimore. Their maſter or maſters (if any they have) are deſired to come, prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away in ſix weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be ſold out as the law directs.

‡ JOHN MORRISON, Goaler.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1780.

ABSENTED from her Huſband, HANNAH, the wife of Joſhua Burn, and has taken along with her a roccolo coat and three good Holland ſhirts, almoſt new, one pair of ſilver buckles, two pair of new yarn ſtockings, and ſundry houſhold goods, too tedious to mention. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date. JOSHUA BURN. †

A ſmall Quantity of Braſs Wire,

Of ſuitable ſizes for Bruſh-makers, drawing-wire, button ſhanks, ſieves, riddles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY
NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,
In Sixth ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as uſual,
WOOL-CARDS, of the beſt quality,
By Wholeſale and Retail. ¶

To be SOLD,

A Valuable tract of LAND, lying within four miles of Princeton, in the State of New-Jerſey, containing five or ſix hundred acres. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN VAN HORN at Rockyhill, on ſaid farm. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand acres of unappropriated rights to LANDS, within the weſtern diviſion of New-Jerſey; the title warranted good and indiſputable. Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, State of New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any quantity, from fifty acres upwards, may be purchaſed as above. Jan. 20, 1780. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Carnarvon townſhip, Berks county, the latter end of November laſt, a large red COW, with a ſmall ſpot of white in her forehead, has neither brand nor ear-mark, appearing to be with calf. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

January 12, 1780. ‡ DAVID JONES.

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be SOLD by
ROBERT CALDWELL,
On MEASE's Wharf,

RUM and WINE,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar,
Coffee and Cocoa; Beſt Allom Salt,
Cordage aſſorted,
Sail-Cloth, Oſnabrugs, Ticklenburghs and ſewing Twine,
Beſt Poland Starch and Hair Powder,
Peaſe, Rice and Oatmeal,
White-Lead and Linſeed Oil,
Muſkets, Bayonets, Cutlaſſes and Cartouch Boxes,
Gun-Powder and Flints,
Swivels and Howitz,
Carriage Linch-Pins, with Chains,
Hooks and Thimbles,
A compleat Aſſortment of Patent Time-Glaſſes,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. ſheathing, Deſk and Spike Nails,
Pump Tacks and Scupper Nails,
Gimblets, Claw Hammers, Pad-Locks and Sail-Needles,
Bar and Sheet-Lead,
A great Variety of Queen's Ware, of the neweſt Faſhion, And,
A general Aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, That by an Act of Aſſembly, made and paſſed at a ſeſſion of Aſſembly of the State of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the 8th day of November, 1779, the bills of credit, dated January 1, 1767, emitted and made current by an Act of Aſſembly paſſed November ſeſſion, 1766, are directed to be brought in and depoſited with the Weſtern Shore Treaſurer, on or before the firſt of June next, or thereafter irredeemable; for which the holders of ſaid bills of credit may, at their option, receive either bills of exchange drawn on the Truſtees of ſaid State at London, or State Loan Office certificates, bearing an annual intereſt of ſix per cent.

N. B. The Printers in the adjacent States are requeſted to inſert the above in their reſpective papers.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

Poor Richard's
POCKET ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, October laſt, A ſmall Sorrel HORSE, trots and paces, neither brand nor ear-mark; likewiſe came to ſame plantation, in November laſt, a large Bay HORSE, ſhod all round, having neither brand nor ear-mark. The owners of ſaid horſes are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away within ſix weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be ſold to defray the ſame.

January 12, 178 . † MARGARET WELSH.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

TEN acres of good LAND, between two and three acres whereof is a rich bottom, with a large ſtream of water running through the ſame, the reſt up-land, of which there is five acres well timbered, likewiſe a new log houſe, 18 by 16, built laſt ſummer, ſituate in Charleſtown, Cheſter county, joining to Patrick Anderſon, Eſq; on one ſide, and within two miles of the Valley-Forge in a good neighbourhood, and in a very public place, it being an angle between two laid out roads, one leading from Moore-Hall to the White Horſe, on Lancaſter road, diſtance 5 miles, the other to the Valley, with ſundry other roads leading thereto, which render it a proper place for any kind of public buſineſs, particularly for a tan-yard. The title is indiſputable. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, joining the premiſes. HENRY MILLER.

N. B. The ſubſcriber has a ſtray bay horſe, ſuppoſed to be 12 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. HENRY MILLER. †

Charleſtown, January 3, 1780.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he makes and mends all Kinds of

BELLOWS.

Any gentlemen ſtore-keepers or others, who may have Bellows on hand damaged by the worms or otherways, may have them repaired on reaſonable terms, by the ſubſcriber, in Walnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

JAMES WALSH.

N. B. Tinned Tacks wanted as above.

BLANK BOOKS, ruled and plain; fine Writing Paper; Dilworth's and Pennſylvania Spelling-Books, in large or ſmall Quantities; New-England and Manſon's Primers; Seaman's Daily Aſſiſtant; and Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK,
PRINTER, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, oppoſite Elbow-Lane,
Who buys LINEN RAGS.

To be Sold for Continental Currency,

A PLANTATION of good land, containing 149 acres, with the uſual allowance, lying in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, about 45 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the tract of land late the property of Col. William Gibbons, at Little Brandy-Wine; whereon is a ſquare log dwelling-houſe, a good barn and ſtables, two good never failing ſprings, adjacent to ſaid dwelling-houſe, a good bearing apple orchard, 14 acres of good meadow made, and as much more may be made, about 80 acres cleared, and timber ſufficient for the uſe of ſaid place. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOHN JAMES, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living on ſaid premiſes. JAMES HAIR. †

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, in the night of the 25th ult. a bay HORSE, branded on the near buttock C. A. perceptible only when he is wet, about ſeven years old, 15 hands high, has a large ſtar on his forehead, and a broad ſnip on his noſe, one or both hind feet white, a natural pacer, but trots occaſionally, ſhort ſwitch tail, which he carries high, is remarkably fine ſpirited and high carriaged. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid thief and horſe, that the thief may be brought to juſtice, and delivers the horſe to the ſubſcriber, or to Robert L. Hooper, jun. D. Q. M. G. in Eaſton, or any of his deputies, ſhall receive the above reward, or for the horſe only Three Hundred Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by THEOPHILUS FOULKE, P. C. F.

December 27, 1779. ¶

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, on the third night of December, a light BAY HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, five years old riſing ſix, he has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and is what they call deer-hipt, is remarkably high on the ſhoulder, looks very gloomy when going to be catched, and is ill to take the bits; he is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall receive SIXTY DOLLARS, or the above Reward for Horſe and Thief, and reaſonable charges, paid by

* ANDREW OLIPHANT.

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